The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,179—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Kulsegherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1496 Tons, on TUESDAY, 25th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bas, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 21st October, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th October, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

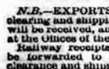
Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th October, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 80
Port Said	„ 360	„ 220	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 360	„ 150

Including Wines.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be delivered in LONDON Free of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the time-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.
SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, 1st Dec., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	..G. Doncich	1,927 400	20th Oct.
s. s. VORWAERTS	..G. Marussig	2,304 450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	..C. Lazarich	2,000 400	20th Jan. 1882.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375 ..	„ 295 ..	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 230 ..	„ 255 ..	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300 ..	„ 240 ..	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170 ..	„ 130 ..	„ 66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. LAZARICH, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 16th November, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND OVERLAND PARCEL AGENTS.

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TO IMPORTERS.

The undersigned undertake the LANDING, CLEARING and DELIVERY in Bombay, or FORWARDING by rail, of all description of Goods and Packages. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

TO EXPORTERS.

To save Shippers the trouble of CLEARING and SHIPPING, consignments of goods will be received, and Bills of Lading can be awarded.

Railway receipts for Packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Agents.

CALICUT COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE LIST of this Company, for India, will be CLOSED on the 31st instant.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 15th October, 1881.

ARRIVAL OF FIRST BATCH ARAB HORSES, PER S. S. KING ARTHUR FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new, and best batch of Superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEL HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies, and Galloways, &c., also Arab Donkeys for stallion.

Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable No. 145, Oct. 18, 1881.

HOME FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.—Parents desirous of a comfortable HOME for their young Children in the healthy climate of the Isle of Wight, are requested to communicate with the undersigned. A large and well-appointed House, situated in its own grounds, kitchen-garden, etc., combining the unusual advantages of SEA, BATHING and COUNTRY LIFE. Children carefully taught and thoroughly well fed. Best medical advice procurable, and no pains spared to render the Children comfortable. Only a limited number can be accepted, as the undersigned personally superintends their welfare. REFERENCES: THE REVEREND CANNON CONNOR, M. A., HURALDE A. CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, General SIR HENRY DALY, K. C. B. All communications to be addressed to Mrs. R. W., Alverbank Ryde. Inclusive. Terms, 80 guineas.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld. IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.—The first DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company at the rate of Rs. 300 per share in Port Trust Bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum from 15th December, 1879, and Rs. 110 per share in cash will be made to Shareholders at the Company's Office, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 15th day of October, 1881, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily. Shareholders applying for the first distribution are required to produce their Share Certificates at the time of application. Those Shareholders who have received advances from the Company under an arrangement with the Directors of the Company are hereby required to come to an account with the Liquidators before applying for payment of the above distribution.

J. GORDON,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 4th October, 1881.

MESSRS. K. B. JEEVUNJEE MEHTA and Co. beg to thank their kind customers, and the public in general, for their kind patronage and support since last six years, and they have now the pleasure to inform them that they have just opened a CHOICE and FRESH SELECTION of the following articles, to which their earliest attention is solicited:—Latest novelties in Christmas cards, birthday and wedding cards, silk bookmarkers, ladies' fancy hats, flowers, ostrich feathers, photo and music albums, scrap albums and pictures, olcograph and chromo pictures, Oxford, velvet and photo frames, photo. frames, ladies' work-boxes and dressing cases, writing and tourists' cases, Gladstone despatch boxes, jewel boxes, cash boxes, fancy silk purses, money purses, silver thimbles, fancy flower-vases, toilet sets, compendium of games, plain and besique cards, draughts, chessmen and chess boards, dominoes and cribbage boards, drawing slates, picture books, egg whisk, fancy, novel, mechanical toys, tin, wooden and india-rubber toys, fancy, dressed and guttapurcha dolls, large and small real Japan dolls, rocking and pole horses, single, double, and double seated perambulators, fancy bird cages, Paris sweetmeats, vanille and pistachs, almonds, French prunes, chocolate sweets, fancy presentation boxes, fancy biscuits, ice bags, stationery and toilet requisites, and a great, handsome, splendid assortment of birthday, wedding and Christmas presents.

K. B. JEEVUNJEE MEHTA & Co.
No. 33, Meadow Street.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881
— BOKHARA	3822	500	J. Orman	20th Oct.
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
s. TEHERAN	2389	400	A. C. Loggin	10th „
— ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	17th „
s. KHIVA	2609	450	M. de Horne	24th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600

SIX MONTHS.

First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	21st Oct.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Asdown	4th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3300	600	E. J. Baker	18th „

Return Tickets are now issued

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th October, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	1881.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,300	300	19th Nov.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins	2,700	400	7th Dec.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	21st do.
SPRING HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	8th Jany.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

ARTISTS' COLOURS
AND
MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured by
WINDSOR and NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
Catalogues free on application.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from
THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	.. 9 0
„ ..	„ „ Wicker covered..	.. 11 0
„ 00	One and a half gallon size ..	.. 11 0
„ ..	„ „ Wicker covered..	.. 14 0
„ 0	Two and a half gallon size ..	.. 15 0
„ 1	Three and a half gallon size ..	.. 20 0
„ 2	Five gallon size	.. 27 0
„ 3	Six „	.. 34 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters ..		.. 40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware ..		.. 40 0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter.. ..		.. 5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL,

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or reginimal, that has yet been employed."—DR. WILLIAMS.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,
Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & Co.'s
SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per dozen, cash, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SEASON 1881-82.
ENGAGEMENTS.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce the engagements of Miss ADA LESTER, Miss KATE THOBURN, Miss LIZZIE HEYES, MR. F. MERER, MR. J. S. HEWITT, MR. J. TURNER, and MR. L. WARD. Plan of the Seats and Prospectus at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Albrecht Durer; by R. F. Heath	2 4
Bird of Truth; by F. Caballero	3 0
Boy's Ideal; by F. E. Cooke	1 0
Brief Sketch of the Life of Gen. Charles A. Browne; by A General Officer	1 8
Cruise of the Walnut Shell; by André	3 4
Cornet of Horse; by G. A. Henty	3 4
Denmark and Iceland; by E. C. Otte	2 4
Helena's Household	2 4
Little Jack's Picture Book	1 4
Long Nose the Dwarf; by W. Hauff	3 4
Mystery in Palace Gardens; by Mrs. J. H. Riddell ..	3 12
Oliver Twist; by C. Dickens	1 4
Only a Drop of Water; by E. Stafford	1 0
Salt Water; by W. H. G. Kingston	2 4
Sir Richard Whittington; by W. Besant and J. Rice.	1 8
Structure of the Cotton Fibre; by F. H. Bowman ..	6 4
Zadkiel's Almanac for 1882	0 8
All the Year Round, Vol. XXVII.	3 8
Boycotted Household; by L. McClintock	3 12
Cambridge Trifles; by the Author of "A Day of My Life at Eton"	1 8
Chips; by S. R. Hocking	0 10
Enchiridion of Epictetus; by T. Talbot	4 12
Farm Festivals; by W. Carleton	0 10
From Log-Cabin to White House; by W. M. Thayer	3 4
Great Fife; by W. Dawes	0 6
Hurricane Hurry; by W. H. G. Kingston	2 4
Iron Founding; by C. Wylie	2 4
Land at Last; by E. Yates	1 4
Madge Dunraven	1 4
Mantegna and Francia; by J. Cartwright	2 4
Merry and Wise; by H. L. Williams	1 4
My Lady Maude; or the Wonder of King's Woodchase; by P. Egan	2 4
New Anatomy; by Celiarius	3 12
Quarterly Army List, Bengal	2 0
Do. do. Bombay	3 0
Do. do. Madras	4 0
Red House in the Suburbs; by Mrs. R. O'Reilly ..	1 8
Secrets of a Private Enquiry Office; by J. Peddie ..	1 4
Shoemakers' Village; by H. Holbeach	2 4
Stephenson and other Railway Pioneers; by J. F. Layson	1 8
Sunrise; by W. Black	3 12
Year in Fiji; by J. Horne	3 4
Adam Smith and Recent Finance	0 10
Arctic Adventures; by W. H. G. Kingston	1 4
Emerson's Birthday-Book	2 4
Every Boy's Annual for 1882; by E. Routledge ..	3 12
Guests at Home; by C. E. Mecrkens	1 8
Key to Tennyson's In Memoriam; by A. Gatty ..	1 8
Life of Oliver Cromwell	2 4
Reciprocity Craze; by G. W. Medley	0 4
Routledge's Every Girl's Annual for 1882; by Miss A. Leith	3 12
Stung to the Quick; by Mrs. G. L. Banks	1 8
Things In-doors	1 4
Voyage in the "Sunbeam;" by Lady Brassey	0 6

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Alice Roman d'Hier; by A. Houssaye	2 4
Chiffon; by A. Assollant	2 0
Choses d'Amour; by G. Lachaud	2 0
Confessions d'une Jolie Femme; by E. Moret ..	1 0
Jeunes Filles et Jeunes Femmes; by L. Desnoyers ..	2 0
L'Heritage Bombinel; by J. Demolliens	2 0
Les Gascognades de l'Amour; by P. Audebrand ..	2 0
Les Treteaux Parisiens; by L. Leroy	2 0
Madame ou Mademoiselle; by X. Aubryet	2 0
Quand j'etais Etudiant; by Nadar	1 0
Un Mariage d'Amour; by L. Halivy	2 4

COOPER & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the General Meeting of the shareholders held on the 19th October, 1881, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees (20) Twenty per share will be payable on and after the 26th instant, at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart-row, to the registered shareholders standing on the register on the 19th October, 1881, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th October, 1881.

NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees seventy per share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1881, is declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 20th of October, 1881, at the registered office of the company, No. 2, Nesbit-lane, Fort, to the shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the register this day, the 19th October, 1881, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
[illegible]
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 19th October, 1881.

THE GORDON MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST CALL of Rs. (300) Five hundred per share has been made payable at the National Bank of India, Limited, on or before THURSDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1881.

Interest will be charged on all calls remaining unpaid after the above date at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

CHAS. H. B. FORBES,
N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
TAPIDASS VURIDASS,
REGD. GILBERT
CARSONDASS VULUBDASS,
J. GORDON,
J. GORDON & Co., Agents. Directors.

Bombay, 19th October, 1881.

BEST CHUNAM FOR SALE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, HAJEE BAKIR FAKI, begs to inform Building Contractors, and others concerned in works requiring chunam, that he has obtained the contract of collecting and using the kud or sand stones in the villages of Dhanu, Ambeli, and Andheree, Zilla Tanna, from which, as is well known, the best Chunam is produced, and has opened Chunam kilns and factories on a very large scale, and is prepared to supply best new Chunam next new season, to commence fro n the next month, at reasonable rates, according to the quality of Chunam requir d. Any person requiring Chunam is requested to communicate with, or apply to his agent, HAJEE EBRAHIM PATEL, No. 59, Koisa Mohla, Pydhowni, who will promptly attend to all orders, settle rates, and shew samples of Chunam.

The undersigned being informed that some persons having spread rumours that there will be great difficulty in obtaining Chunam this year, and that rates will be very heavy, begs to inform the public that there is no truth in such rumours, and that they have been spread by such persons to serve their own ends.

H. HAJEE BAKIR FAKI,
Chunam Contractor and Manufacturer.

Bombay, 19th October, 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 33.)

BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN.
RANGOON RIVER ENTRANCE.
TEMPORARY EXHIBITION OF SMALL DIOPTRIC LIGHT AT EASTERN GROVE.

THE Port Officer, Rangoon, has notified that alterations are about to be effected in the light apparatus, and are of visibility, of the Eastern Grove light, situated at the entrance to the Rangoon river.

The present light will be discontinued on and after the 14th October (instant), and a small dioptric light will be exhibited whilst the alterations are in progress.

Further particulars will be given previous to the re-exhibition of the permanent light.

NOTE.—Mariners are cautioned that the temporary light will not be visible at so great a distance as the permanent light.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India
MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 12th Oct., 1881.

This Notice temporarily affects the following:—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 833, 834, 823, 830 & 70.
„ „ Light List for 18 1.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 113, 134, 156 and 1035.
„ „ Light List for 1881.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By Order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

M. W. ILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Marine Department.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Offices on THURSDAY, the 27th October, 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Town Council's Resolution recommending the Corporation to authorize the Municipal Commissioner's being allowed to give permission to the Oriental Telephone Company to place telephone wires throughout the city; such permission to hold good for the term of ten years.

2. Sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Town Council, to payments amounting in aggregate to Rs. 11,261-8-0 from Surplus Cash Balance, as per details already submitted to the members of the Corporation.

3. Town Council's Resolution recommending the Corporation to sanction the payment from Surplus Cash Balance of the following two items included in Statement No. 5, accompanying the Commissioner's letter No. 9316 of 1881:—

4. The Corporation will be asked to sanction the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000, for the purchase from the Port Trust of the water main running through the Frere-road and other parts of the Port Trust Estate, payment for the same being provided for in the Budget for next year.

5. Town Council Resolution recommending the Corporation to sanction the payment from time to time, from Surplus Cash Balance, of such advances not exceeding the total estimate of Rs. 3,97,360, sanctioned by the Corporation, on the 10th instant, as may be necessary in order to enable the Municipal Commissioner to proceed with the covering of the Malabar Hill Reservoir forthwith, it being understood that the said advances are to be repaid from such loan as may hereafter be raised by the Corporation.

6. Petition from Messrs. Kushanam Kushaba Pate', Merwanjee Dadaboy and other house-owners of Victoria Bunder, Upper Colaba, requesting that a Vehar water stand-pipe near the Gun Carriage Factory, which pipe has been closed, may be kept open, also asking that a water-pipe may be laid in the said locality for the supply of petitioners.

Excess on Malabar Hill Reservoir Works (already sanctioned by the Town Council on the 27th September la-t) ..... Rs. 12,927 0 0
And balance to be adjusted ..... „ 1,69,061 0 0

7. Government Resolution confirming the appointments of Surgeon T. S. Weir and Mr. Rienzie Walton, C.E., as Health Officer and Executive Engineer of the Municipality.

8. Memorial from Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, Honorary Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam, requesting that one-third of the Municipal grant for Primary Education may be applied in aid of Mahomedan Schools; or that, if necessary, a special grant of Municipal money may be made in aid of such schools.

9. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers made from 19th July to 11th October, 1881.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 19th Oct., 1881.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SUPERIOR NOTE PAPERS & ENVELOPES.

IMPERIAL TREASURY PAPER—

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a handmade paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.
It is just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

	Rs. a.
Albert, 6½ by 4 inches, a useful general note paper .. .. Per box	1 4
Ditto ditto Extra thick .. .. „	1 8
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Large Octavo, 8 by 5 inches, a handsome paper .. .. „	2 0
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Envelopes for the same, oblong .. .. „	1 8
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An extra superfine Water-lined Satin paper, presenting the advantages of an agreeable surface, resistance to damp and substantial texture with economy of postage.

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Large Octavo, 8 by 5 inches, 1 sheet and oblong Envelope weigh under ½ tola, 3½ sheets and oblong Envelope weigh under ½ oz., a good paper for Overland postal purposes .. .. Per packet	1 4
Envelopes for the same, oblong .. .. Per box	1 4
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For Overland and Inland postal purposes, a new paper, azure tinted, of agreeable surface, Large Octavo, 8 by 5 inches .. .. Per packet	1 2
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A thin opaque paper, with water-lined ruling. Large Octavo, 8½ by 5½ inches .. .. Per packet	1 4
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Envelopes for the same, oblong .. .. Per box	1 2

CHIT PAPER—

A good paper suitable for most purposes. Ladies' size, 6½ by 4 inches, cream laid .. .. Per packet	0 14
Envelopes for ditto square .. .. Per box	0 14
Gentlemen's size, 7 by 4½ inches, cream laid .. .. Per packet	1 2
Envelopes for the same, oblong .. .. Per box	0 14
Ditto ditto square .. .. „	1 0

MOURNING NOTE PAPER—

A cream laid paper of superior quality, thick. Albert, 6½ by 3¾ inches, narrow or broad borders .. .. .. Per packet	2 0
Envelopes for the same, square .. .. Per box	2 0
Small Octavo, 7 by 4½ inches, narrow or broad borders .. .. .. Per packet	2 4
Envelopes for the same, square .. .. Per box	2 4

MOURNING POST PAPER—

Large Octavo, 8 by 5 inches, cream laid .. .. Per packet	2 0
Envelopes for the same, oblong .. .. Per box	1 12
Ditto ditto square .. .. „	2 0

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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SHIRTS	Oxford-Cloth, the original soft make, in all the new Designs .. 6 for 36	SHIRTS	Tropical Flannel, a new shrinkless material cool and comfortable .. 6 for 46
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 19.

THE near approach of the Dewali holidays has as usual exercised a quietening influence on our import markets, dealers being chiefly occupied for the time being with squaring their accounts and decorating their places of business for the coming festival. In exports, however, things are pretty much as they have been for some weeks past, Wheat being largely dealt in, whilst transactions in other produce are insignificant. Supplies of Wheat continue large, and during the next few weeks will probably be larger, although receipts from the Delhi district are likely to be checked later on by an increase of 25 per cent. in railway freight by the Rajpootana line announced to come into force on 25th instant. Freights, after having been weaker for some days, have steadied up again to about their previous level, the quotations for Liverpool being 47s. 6d. for ready, 43s. 9d. for November, and 40s. for December loading. Money continues firm. Government Paper is steady. Shares quieter. Sterling exchange weaker.

MONEY.—The market remains practically in the same position. There is a fair demand for money, and even at the quoted rate of 7 per cent. on Government Securities the Banks are not willing lenders. At the same time there is no indication of any advance being probable in the immediate future, and to all appearance rates will remain about their present level for some time to come.

EXCHANGE.—We have had an extremely quiet week in Sterling both as regards the extent of business doing and the tone of the market. Business for the mail opened on Friday morning on the basis of 1s. 7 31-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8 7-32d. for 3 month's Credits, but owing to lower quotations for Bar Silver from London rates gave way 1-32d. on Saturday, partially 1-32d. on Monday and the same yesterday. To-day we opened weak, but towards the close have been a trifle steadier again without however any actual movement, closing quotations being :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7¾d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 27-32d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8 1-32d. ; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8 5-32d. to 3-16d. ; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8 3-16d. ; Francs, 3 months' 2·14½ per rupee.

The rate obtained for Council drafts in London to-day will as usual afford a fresh point of departure for the immediate future, but unless they go under 1s. 7 13-16d., the figure generally expected we are not likely to see much movement. The paucity of house paper at the moment is against much of an upward movement, whilst the demand for remittance on the other hand is even more limited and equally against a fall. Any further downward movement in Silver would of course affect us, and it is just possible an increased activity in Piece Goods at the Dewali might bring out more buyers of Bank Bills, but otherwise, as we have said, the surroundings of the market do not point to much change either way.

On Calcutta we quots demand drafts at par, 60 days' sight 1 per cent. discount. On China the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 219 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1½d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—A steadier tone has been apparent throughout with hardening rates, and in Fours a fair business has been done, mostly in small amounts for investment. Opening at Rs. 100 7-16 to ½, the rate advanced to 9-16 on Saturday, to 13-16 on Monday, and Rs. 101 on Tuesday, as high as Rs. 101½ having even been paid for small clean pieces. To-day the tone has been somewhat quieter, and the quotation for large pieces has receded to Rs. 100½, but there is no pressure to sell. Fours-and-a-half have remained quiet through out at Rs. 109½.

SHARES.—The general feeling has been decidedly quiet, and transactions have been restricted to small figures. In *Banks* there has been no change except in Bank of Bombay, which are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 731½. In *Land* Companies, Colabas are Rs. 15 lower at Rs. 825. Port Cannings remain at Rs. 220. *Press* shares are firmer in anticipation of a good Cotton season. Our quotations show a rise of Rs. 30 in Berars, Rs. 25 in Sind and Prince of Wales, and Rs. 10 in Mofussil and Dhollera. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares although a shade firmer to-day have been weak, and declining during the earlier part of the week, and with few exceptions our quotations show a material fall. In Dhurrumseys the decline is Rs. 70, in Sassoon's Rs. 50, Monarjee Goculdas Rs. 30, in Manockjee Petit and Hyderabad Rs. 25, and in other Companies Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies we notice a drop of Rs. 75 in Bombay Saw Mills, but Kurrachee Landing and Shipping are Rs. 25, Prince of Wales, Fire Insurance, and Treacher and Company, Limited, Rs. 15 per share higher.

Sales has been materially increased latterly by the usual indisposition shown by dealers to do business so close upon the Dewali, and we question whether the clearances from the bazaar exceed 1,500 packages since last mail. This of course is considerably below the scale of imports, and stocks have therefore been again materially increased. Considering the state of things, prices are fairly maintained, but they tend easier, being assisted thereto by the slight decline which has latterly taken place in Manchester, and at the moment it seems probable that a further fall will be necessary before the consumption can overtake supplies. For the remainder of this week there will be nothing or next to nothing doing, but the Dewali contracts, which will be made in the early part of next week, will afford to some extent a test of the probable character of the future demand. To our thinking any important increase in activity is unlikely as we hold to the belief that the existing quietness is due more to the country generally, being over-supplied, than any other cause.

In *Local*-made Goods the sales this week have been about 1,200 packages at As. 7¾ to As. 8½ per lb.

TWIST.—The market for English Yarns continues dull in the extreme ; only a very limited business is passing ; and prices, although not quoted lower, are practically As. ½ per lb. against sellers. Stocks are large. For *Local* Yarns the demand is also quieter. The sales this week are estimated at 2,000 bales at As. 6¾ to As. 7½ per lb. for 20s, according to quality.

METALS.—*Copper* has been less active again owing to lower prices advised from home, and the business this week both on the spot and to arrive has been limited. Prices are unaltered. The same remarks apply to *Yellow Metal*, which is quiet but firm at previous values. *Iron* continues as dull as ever. Stocks are excessive, and with the cheap outward freights now ruling, there seems little prospect of any improvement.

COALS.—Owing to greater firmness on the part of sellers the market continues very steady, and we have not heard of a single transaction to arrive during the week. Davison's West Hartley is now quoted at Rs. 14 alongside.

COTTON.—With dull accounts from Liverpool the market this week has been exceedingly quiet, and in Old Cotton the business reported for export has not exceeded 1,500 bales, not only the question of price, but the quality of the available stock being against shippers. In New Cotton for future delivery, however, there has been rather more passing at Friday's rates, one firm was credited with having bought about 3,000 bales for March delivery at Rs. 184½ to Rs. 185 for Good Fair, and Rs 202 for Good Omra, and since then we have heard of a few transactions, making up about 1,000 bales in all, Good Omra, January delivery, being reported at Rs. 203. Sellers, however, are operating very cautiously just yet, and until New Cotton begins coming in, which will not be for another month yet, there will not be much more than isolated transactions. Crop accounts continue remarkably favourable, and people are now talking of our exports in the coming season being 100,000 bales over last. This is probably somewhat over the mark, but so far as can at present be seen there will be some increase.

The *Receipts* of Cotton to date show the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	8,154	6,648	5,610
Since 1st Sept.	42,946	30,342	48,180
Since 1st Jan.	1,127,141	1,085,189	813,950

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 4,164 bales, making a total of 905,093 bales since 1st January, as compared with 861,094 bales for the same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old—		
F. G. F. Omra, Ready	Rs. 173=4½d.	
G. F. do. do.	,, 164=4 13/32d.	
Good Dholleras do. do.	,, 192=5 3/32d.	
F. G. F. do. do.	,, 183=4¾d.	
G. F. do. do.	,, 175=4 21/32d.	
Good Ginned Dharwar, Ready	,, 192=5 3/32d.	
F. G. F. Westerns, do.	,, 167=4 13/32d.	
G. F. do. do.	,, 162=4 11/32d.	
New—		
Second Omra, March delivery	,, 200=5 7/32d.	
F. G. F. do. do. do.	,, 192=5 1/32d.	
G. F. do. do. do.	,, 184=4 27-32d.	
Good Ginned Broach do. do.	,, 226=5¾d.	
Good Bengal, January do.	,, 175=4½d.	

SEEDS.—In *Linseed* there is very little doing. Supplies are small, and prices remain unchanged at Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is nominal at Rs. 6-6 per cwt. In *Gingelly* there is nothing doing, prices being still considerably above home figures. Small parcels of New Crop are beginning to come forward, but are not being sold. We quote Rs. 35 to Rs. 36 per candy, according to quality.

WHEAT.—Large supplies are continuing to reach the market, and the extent of business doing is for the time of year unusually large. Prices, however, remain unaltered owing to the firmness of freights, No. 1 White being still quoted at Rs. 34 and No. 2 at Rs. 33 per candy. A considerable proportion of present arrivals is badly weevilled, which is of course against business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	731½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	99
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,030	28½	all	10½ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	105xd.
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	265

LAND COMPANIES.

Freere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 40	825
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	220

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-4
Carolas	,,	236
Mexican Dollars	,,	224
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,,	106-9
Gold Leaf	,,	19-9
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,,	19-7
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,,	19-7-6
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,,	19-7
Pekin Gold Bars	,,	19-6

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate of Traffic for the week ending 15th Oct. 1881.

Open, 441 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	71,029	0	0
Merchandise	86,976	0	0
Telegraph	481	0	0
Other Receipts	100	0	0
Total Rs.	1,58,586	0	0

Corresponding week in Oct. 1880.

Open, 441 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	58,241	0	0
Merchandise	76,200	0	0
Telegraph	441	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,37,075	0	0
Increase	21,511	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Laleham, 1,299 tons, Captain J. Poole, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ranold, 1,338 tons, Captain C. Alexanderson, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. G. O. Ringheim, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Coast and Jamnuggur with 262 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Coconada, 1,304 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. Utterson, Mr. H. Bedford, Revd. C. Ernst, J. Fisher, Miss Bosinger, Mrs. Kaundinya, Miss Lauder, Mr. W. Woodrow, Mr. J. W. Brnse, Mr. Munro, Major H. J. Cholmsly, Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood, Major Stace, Mr. J. Rawlinson, Mr. Edward Harwood, Mr. H. Kennedy, Mr. W. Webster, and 38 deck.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Rohilla, 2,215 tons, Captain W. Barratt, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Southampton, brought the English mail and the following cargo :—13 cases boots, 387 cases wine, 43 cases medicine, 351 packages stores, 15 cases cochineal, 6 cases ghee, 27 packages stationery, 104 cases provisions, 220 boxes candles, 125 cases copper, 15 cases quinine, 3 packages glassware, 12 cases mail, 23 drums oil, 2 cases ink, 3 cases clocks and watches, 90 cases preserves, 4 cases perfumery, 40 cases spirit, 4 cases champagne, 27 cases cider, 3 cases glass, 59 cases whiskey, 2 cases saffron, 25 cases grapes, 80 packages papers, 86 packages piece-goods, 20 packages wax, 37 packages varnish, 10 packages cornflour, 63 packages colors and paints, 10 kegs nails, 7 cases cod-liver oil, 6 cases toys, 4 cases brandy, 19 cases biscuits, 2 boxes German silver, 2 cases sherry, 25 bales twist, 246 casks beer, 14 kegas hots, 7 boxes specie, 2 boxes jewellery, 3,839 bars iron, 2,025 casks spelter, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
18	Arrow (s)	Ringheim	Jamnuggur, Oct. 17.
19	Africa (s)	Thomson	Calcutta, Sept. 14.
	Colaba (s)	Henderson	Fellicherry, Oct. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destinations.
19	Speke Hall (s)	Brand	Liverpool.
	Clan Ranald (s)	Alexander	Kurrachee.
	Laleham (s)	Poole	Havre.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Rohilla, to Australia, &c.
Steamer Euphrates, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Colaba, to Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
14 Martha Davis ....Benson.....Singapore, Sept. 11.
15 Mahratta (s).....Kendall.....Rangoon, Oct. 11.
Camorta (s).....Bergemann..London, Sept. 5.
C. of Canterbury..Marr.....Liverpool, Sept. 13.
East Lothian.....Barr.....London, July 5.
Accrington.....Christie....Liverpool, July 16.
Caesarea.....Barrette....Mauritius, Sept. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 11.—Steamer Coniston, Madras, and Khandalla.
Ships Stratton Audley, and Dunairs'air, Barque Hastings.
Oct. 15.—Ship Coldinghame. Barque Marie.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
16 Booldana (s).....Calcutta.

DEPARTURE

Oct.
16 Tibre (s).....Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranald (s)—160 casks beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co ; 76 cases whiskey, Manockjee Bhicajee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Adirondack (s)—8 cases plate glass, Oomersey Premjee ; 25 cases yellow metal sheets, William Bell and Co ; 6 casks hoes, Hassamally Lallmeya ; 4 casks china clay, Becherdass Ambaidas.
Clan Ranold (s)—100 boxes bar soap, Allana Abdool Rehman ; 200 boxes bar soap, Adoolally Shaik Adum.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla (s)—105 boxes candles, Hassum Ahmed.
Bretton Hall (s)—5 cases medicine, Nuthoo Mooljee.
Galatea (s)—10 cases matches, Abdoolally Dowoodikhan.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—100 barrels roll sulphur, Mahamedally Lookmanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Orchis (s)—81 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 387½ cwts wheat, Bhograj Nurpall and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara (s)—7 cases shawls, Luchmondass Bhicanchund ; 65 cwts gums, Baboolchoy Bhugolchoy ; 1¼ cwts moyo teeth and 2 cwts tortoise sheils, Currimbhoy Husanbhoy ; 3 cases peacock feathers and 3½ cwts fishmaws, Kumbally Allyrnza ; 29 bales skins, Muriffbhoy Gaffer bhoy and Co ; 9 bales skins, F. Masotti and Co ; 13 cases tea and 7 cases mother-o'-pearl sheils, Dattoobhoy Doosa ; 17 bales, hides, Currmally Sharieff Cassumbhoy.
Bokhara (s)—1 cases woolen hardkerchief, Mahamedbux Khoodabux ; 1 case woolen hardkerchief, Tarachund Ghunshamdass, 1 cases shawls and 1 case woolen chudder, Purmesurdass Juganathdass.

FOR HAVRE.

Bransley (s)—100 bales cotton, Railli Brothers.
Laichara (s)—1,750 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Manilla (s)—750 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchmornish (s), 15,240 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Daphne (s)—24 bundles coir mats, Alex. M'Kenzie ; 100 bales cotton, Railli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzier and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Bokhara (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Manilla (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Daphne (s)—1,400 cwts castor-seed, Volkart Brothers ; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Bokhara (s)—400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Newnham (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 10,308 cwts wheat, Remington and Co ; 2374 cwts ginnelly seed, and 800 cwts wheat, Tyebally and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.
Manilla (s)—2,400 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Newnham (s)—100 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda (s)—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Saba patty.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet (s)—161 cwts turmeric, 6 cwts sowa seed and 2 cases peacock feathers, Tyebally Jafferbhoy ; 74 cwts cambay stone, Fuzerally Moosabhoy ; 91 cwts sharkfins and 1 cwt fishmaws, Fazel Mahamed Dama ; 20 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 55 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 75 cwts onions, Nusserwanjee Nowrojee ; 25 bales twist, Luckmedass Kesewjee ; 62 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 150 cwts onions, Hussan Lali ; 10 cwts hecrabole, Cassim Bhimjee ; 48 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 12 chests opium, S. N. Talati and Co ; 6 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla ; 19 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 72 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet (s)—256½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 7 chests opium Goolraj Jagannath ; 94 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 4 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co 50 chests opium, S. A. Joseph.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 18.

Murtagh, Surg.-Major, from leave, from England.
Skardon, Surg.-Major, from leave, from England.
Westropp, Lieut., Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Cahusac, Lieut., Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 19.

Wheeler, Lieut., Leicestershire Regt., on leave for om Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 19.

Cholmeley, Major, Bedfordshire Regt., to join, to Cannanore.
Utterson, Lieut.-Col., 17th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Beypore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 15.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. Brandis, C.I.E., Inspr.-Genl. of Forests to the Govt. of India, is deputed on special duty to the Madras Presidency, with effect from the date on which he may report his departure for that presidency.

Dr. W. Schlich, Consvr. of Forests of the 1st Grade in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Inspr.-Genl. of Forests to the Govt. of India, during the absence of Mr. Brandis, or until further orders.

Maj. F. Bailey, R.E., Consvr. of Forests of the School Circle in the N.-W. P., officiating in the 2nd Grade of Consvrs. also Director of the Forest School and Supdt. of Forest Surveys, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to officiate as Consvr. of Forests in the Punjab, during the absence of Dr. Schlich, or until further orders. Maj. Bailey will continue to be Supdt. of Forest Surveys.

Maj. G. J. van Someren, Supnmy. Consvr. of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the Punjab, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to officiate as Consvr. of the School Circle in the N.-W. P., and as Director of the Forest School, during the absence of Maj. Bailey or until further orders.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. L. Griesbach, Asst. of the 3rd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st prox., or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. G. K. Daly, Squad. Officer, 1st Regt., C. I. H., is appointed to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieut. A. G. Durand, appointed to the staff of H. E. the Viceroy.

The following Bgde. Order by the Comdt. of the C. I. H., dated the 12th Sept. is confirmed :—

Lieut. E. E. Robertson, Offg. Squad. Officer, 1st Regt., C. I. H., to officiate as Squad. Officer and Adjt, 2nd Regt., C. I. H., vice Lieut. A. Masters, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

The following appointment has been made in the Berar Commission :—

Bandhuji Hanmantan Chaobal, Supdt., Civil Dept., High Court (Appellate Side), Bombay, to be an Extra Asst. Comsr. 5th grade, from date of taking up his duties as Clerk of the Court and Govt. Transltr. to the Regt. at Hyderabad.

H. E. the Viceroy and General in placeed to recognise the appointment of Mr. Hugo Von der Hellen as Consul for the German Empiri at Rangoon.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Julius Schultze as Actg. Consul for the German Empire at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. Hugo Von der Hellon.

Col. J. F. Tennant, R.E., C.I.E., Mint Master, Calcutta, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his office on the 10th Oct.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India :—

Lieut. Walter Ernest Phillips, 2nd Batn. North Lancashire Regt. Offg. Wing Officer, 28th N. I., 14th July, 1880.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major J. E. Goodwyn, 1st Batn. East Lancashire Regt. Offg. Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl., vice Lieut.-Col. H. H. F. Gilford, who vacates on promotion to the Staff, and Lieut.-Col. of the 13th Hus. Dated 30th Sept. 1880.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col. B. Williams, Ben. S. C., Comdt. 5th Punjab Cavy. to officiate as Director of Army remount Operations for India, vice Col. J. K. Couper, on furlough.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Capt H. A. Cherry, 2nd Batn Northumberland Fusiliers, to be a Bgde.-Maj on the establishment, vice Capt W. G. Thomas, whose term of staff service has expired. Dated 1st Oct. 1881.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut. G. A. Money, Ben. S. C., Squad Officer and Adjt. 18th Ben. Cavy. (m. c.) for one year.

Lieut. C. B. Porter, Ben S. C., Wing Officer, 4th N. I., (m. c.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy. of State for India :—

Maj. W. J. Boyes, h. p., late 12th Foot, Adjt.-Genl's Dept., to Nov. 1, for twelve days without pay.

Maj. C. G. Cautley, Genl. List, Cavy. (m. c.) for three months.

Capt. A. J. Corse-Scott, Ben. S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Surgn-Maj J. J. Durant, (m. c.,) for six month.

Sub.-Condr. T. Smith, Ord. Dept. (m. c.) for six months.

G. G. O. No. 471 of 1881, granting the late Maj. J. Eckford, R. E., furlough out of India, is cancelled.

Hony Surgn Robert Duncan Logg has been transferred to the Pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd Septr, 1881.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Condr. Robert Chalmers, to be Condr. with effect from the 1st Sept. 1880, and to be borne as a supernumerary on the P. W. D. warrant list next above Condr. J. Keenan.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to admit [illegible] to the 1st class with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Em Singh "Bahadur," 28th N. I. vice pensioned Subadar Mahomed Cassim Syud, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased, 20th Aug., 1881.

Capt E. R. H. Sorin, 13th Hus, to be Provost Marshal at Quetta, vice Major C. W. Murray, appointed Depy. Asst. Qrmr.-Genl. Quetta Divn. Dated 27th Aug., 1881.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Gov.-Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Superior Acct. Estabt., with effect from the 20th Sept. 1881 :—

Major L. Conway-Gordon, R. E., from Examiner, 2nd Class, to Examiner, 1st Class, permanent.

Mr. T. Moss, Examiner, 3rd Class, to Examiner, 2nd Class, permanent.

Major D. H. Trail, R. E., from 3rd Class, to Examiner 2nd Class, permanent.

Major P. Lambert, R. E., Examiner 4th Class, 1st Grade, to Examiner, 3rd Class, permanent.

Captain W. I. Lebreton, B. S. C., Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, permanent.

Major A. G. Begbie, R. E., Examiner, 4th Class 2nd Grade, to Examiner, 4th Class 1st Grade, Permanent.

Mr. J. W. Fordham, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, to Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, permanent.

Capt. C. H. P. Christie, R. E., Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, to Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, permanent.

Capt. J. S. Biscoe, S. C., Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, tempy. rank, to Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.

Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, to Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.

Mr. F. Huthchinson, Depy. Examiner, 1st Grade, to 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.

Mr. H. Rainer, Depy. Examiner, 2nd Grade, tempy. rank, Depy. Examiner, 2nd Grade, permanent.

Mr. D. W. McPherson, Depy. Examiner, 2nd Grade, tempy. rank, Depy. Examiner, 2nd Grade, permanent.

Mr. W. Ogden, Asst. Examiner, 1st Grade, tempy. rank, to Asst. Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.

Lieut.-Col. C. M. Moberly, M. S. C., Examiner, 3rd Class, to Examiner, 2nd Class, temporary.

Mr. J. L. Macpherson, Depy. Examiner, 1st Grade to Examiner, 1st Grade, to Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary.

Mr. W. C. Hickie, Acct., 2nd Grade, temporary rank, is appointed Asst. Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, and posted to the Holkar and Neemuch Railway.

Mr. H. L. Tilly, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, British Burma, is temporarily promoted to Exr., Engr., 4th Grade, with effect from the 15th Sept.

The services are placed at the disposal of the Estab. under the D Genl of Railways to that of the Resdt. at Hyderabad.

The Govt. of India is pleased to accept the resignation of his appointment tendered by Mr. A. Sullivan, Asst Engr., 1st Grade, Railway Branch, with effect from the 1st Oct.

Mr. A. Grant, Asst. Examiner, 2nd Grade, with temporary rank of Depy. Examiner, 2nd Grade, is permanently promoted to Asst. Examiner, 1st Grade, with effect from the 28th Sept.

Lieut. H. J. W. Jerome, R. E., is appointed to the P. W. Dept. as an Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, and is posted to Loe Mill. Work Branch.

Mr. J. McGuinness, temporary Asst. Examiner, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 1st Nov.

The following officiating appointments in the Indian Telegraph Dept. are made, with effect from the dates specified and until further orders :—

Mr. R. C. Laughlin, from Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade, to Supdt., 3rd Grade, 15th Sept. 1881.

Mr. K. E. Symons, from Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade, to Supdt., 3rd Grade, 20th Sept. 1881.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, October 13.

With the sanction of Govt., the C.-in-C. is pleased to appoint a committee, composed of the undermentioned officers, to assemble at Meerut on the 15th inst., to inquire into the question of grass supply connected with the Bengal Army.

President.—Col.-W. Denis-de-Vitre, R. H. A.

Members.—Lieut. Col. W. W. Biscoe, 19th Bengal Lancers ; Mr. A. M. Markham, C. S., Collr. of Allahabad ; Capt. R. Patch, S. C., Offg. Asst. Comsy. Genl. ; and Capt. H. C. Vetch, 1st Dragoon Guards.

2. All officers are requested to respond to the call of the committee for any information it may require.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment.—Lieut. Brinkley to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Capt. Reeves, vacated on promotion, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief. 8th Sept.

Station Staff :—Ranikhet.—Capt. J. A. Wright, 1st Battn. East Lancashire Regt., to be Station Staff Officer, vice Major J. E. Goodwyn, appointed a Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl.

40th N. I.—Lieut. G. Strachey, 1st Battn. South Yorkshire Regt., a candidate for the Beni. S. C., to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 22nd Sept.

Lieut.-Col. H. D. Pitt, R. A., is directed to proceed from Agra to Morar, on special duty.

H. E. the C.-in-C. has sanctioned the formation of the following committee of paymastership in the 1st Battn. Connaught Rangers, with effect from the 19th Sept. 1881, consequent on the death of Paymaster (Hony. Capt.) W. Wells Army Pay Dept :—

Capt. H. B. Mann, President ; Capt. A. C. Denny, and Lieut. A. H. Wood, Members.

Depy. Surgn.-Genl. J. Gibbons, C. B., A. M. D., is permitted to return to England on completion of his tour of service.

Depy. Surg.-Genl. J. Hendley C. B., A. M. D., now on his way out to join this command, will on arrival be posted to the Allahabad division of medical administration, vice Dr. Gibbons.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 19.

The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B. Company :—

No. 1363 Vol. J. N. Jameson.
No. 1374 Vol. C. Boulter.
No. 1375 Vol. E. Eales.
No. 1376 Vol. G. F. Chance.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS from Bombay.—OUTWARD MAILS from Europe.—LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2, 3 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 The Roofing over of the Malabar Hill Reservoir.
5 Late News—Military—The Simla Jewel Case.
6 LAYS of the Law—The Cholera at Aden—AFGHANISTAN.
6, 7 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
8 The Deesa Sky Opera—H. E. The Governor's Movements—Bombay Town Council—"Unprofessional Conduct" of a Pleader—The Assessment and Collection of the Bombay Municipality.
9 The Municipal Budget—Rifle Shooting—Rifle Match at Poona—Cricket—The Assessment of Railway Property—Arrest of Noted Burglars.
10 An Anticipated Muting on Board a Pilgrim Ship—Forging Pilgrim Tickets—The Ripon Gold-Mining Company.
11 The Poona Season—News from Kolhapore—The Prince of Wales Memorial at Poona.
12 Sales and Purchases by Government Officials—The Government of India's Resolution Regarding Revenue Re-Settlements.
13 The Annual Reliefs—The Late Colonel Osborne—*Calcutta Review*, No. 146, October, 1881.
14 The "Bala-Hissar" Ball at Bangalore—The Bangalore Season—The Commands of Native Regiments—Esprit de Corps.
15 LEADING ARTICLES—The Evacuation of Southern Afghanistan—Bombay Mill Commissions.
16 LEADING ARTICLES—Free Trade and Imperialism—Regimental Messes.
17 LEADING ARTICLES—The Assessment of Bombay—The Wheat of the Future.
18 The Royal Asiatic Society—Dr. Tanner Out-Fasted by a Native Bairagi—The A. A. Rubber-Stamp Company's Case—The C. D. Act held in Terrorem—Expected Arrival of the Malabar—The Lion and the Lamb—The Elm Disaster Fund—BENGAL—Departure of the Commander-in-Chief from Calcutta—The Bretton Case.
19 The Calcutta Monsoon Races—MADRAS & SOUTHERN INDIA—N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB AND OUDH—The Viceroy's Tour—The Viceroy's Visit to the Interior—Entertainment by the Viceroy of the Simla Volunteers—Appointments in the Forest Department—Proposed School of Farriery.
20 The Multan Disturbances—BURMAH—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
21 Government of India Orders.
22 BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—MONEY MARKET
23 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
24 ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF S

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 19, 5 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7¾d. received in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 35 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51 13-16d. per ounce; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 83½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 90½.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 19.

The following dates for the Viceroy's levées in November may be accepted as correct, as at present arranged:—Delhi 3rd, at Ludlow Castle; Agra, 9th, Viceregal camp; Ajmere 19th, at Residency; Benares 28th.

His Excellency will formally invest the Maharana of Oodeypore with the G.C.S.I. at Chitore during his tour.

Messrs Grant and Durand of the Foreign Department, and Colonel Cheseney, Military Department, accompany the camp.

THE MILITARY SECRETARYSHIP.

It is rumoured that Colonel White will make over the Military Secretaryship to Lord William Beresford about the 28th inst.

MAJOR BARING.

Major Baring has been spending a week at Mahasso.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

A proclamation has been issued in Dublin warning all peaceable citizens to return to their homes at dusk until further orders.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

Mr. Gladstone is indisposed from an attack of influenza.

MANIFESTO BY THE LAND LEAGUE.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

A manifesto has been issued by the Land League which is signed by Messrs. Parnell and Davitt and other leaders of the League, exhorting the tenant farmers of Ireland to pay no rent until the Government abandons the existing system of terrorism and restores constitutional rights in Ireland. The manifesto adds that American money will support any who may be evicted.

RIOTS IN DUBLIN.

Riots continue in Dublin, where the mobs have wrecked houses and robbed shops.

MR. GLADSTONE GUARDED BY POLICE.

Mr. Gladstone is at present guarded by police, the authorities deeming the step advisable.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCT. 19.

The s. s. Teheran, with the outward English mails of the 7th instant, left here this morning for Bombay at 8 a. m., and the Deccan, for Galle and Calcutta, at 10 a. m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Compta arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

SUEZ, OCT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 17th inst.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.	
Fair Dhollera	4 ⅞
Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5d
32 do.	6·0
40's Mule Twist	0·0
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
,, Rupee Paper	83
4½ ,,	90½
3 per cent. Consols for account	99
5 French Rentes	116½
Bar Silver	51 13-16
Oriental Bank Shares	£28-10
Chartered ,, do.	£24-10
Mercantile ,, do.	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£48-10

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Departures—Helen, Newton, Princess, and Inchclutha.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, OCT. 19, 8-20 A.M.

French mail-steamer Tibre, from Pondichery, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN Perfect.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, right to Amoy.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, right to Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, right to Amoy.

MADRAS, 19th Oct., 10-55 a.m.—Manilla land lines interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 18.

At 10 m. .. .. 77·4 Fahr.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19.

At 6 a.m.	75·5
,, 10 a.m.	82·2
,, 2 p.m.	86·6
,, 4 p.m.	85·1

SEVERAL vernacular newspapers have lately stated that European gentlemen were not invited to an evening party given particularly to native gentlemen at Guneshkind. We hear on very good authority that the fact is, a great many Europeans were asked, all indeed of those known to be in Poona at the time who have intimate relations with natives, and who might be presumed to be acquainted with many of the native guests. They included the members of Council, all the principal civil and military officers of Government, and those of the Educational Department. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief actually gave up another engagement in order to be present. The number of Europeans asked was necessarily limited, because the largest room of Government House could not have accommodated more. Besides, the principal amusement of the evening being a play in the Hindustani language would not have been attractive to others. The Governor has on many occasions endeavoured with some success to bring Europeans and natives together; but His Excellency does not invite native gentlemen to dancing parties, who do not feel themselves free to bring the ladies of their families with them, considering their presence to be, on that account, unsuitable. His Excellency would not seek to disturb any customs of native society, and there must therefore be occasions on which the respective sections do not mix; but it is quite a mistake to suppose that on the occasion referred to there were not many Europeans both invited and present.

BARON DE COSTA RICCI has been appointed Financial Agent of Portugal in London to represent the Portuguese Government as ex-officio Director of the Goa Railway Company in connection with the work of constructing the railway and the improvement of the port of Marmagoa.

COLONEL B. L. GORDON, C.B., R.A., has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery in the Peshawur District.

THE 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders (late 72nd), are to leave Lucknow for Aden on January 3 or 4.

COLONEL T. ROWLAND, C.B., 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, has assumed command of the Agra Brigade, *vice* Colonel Macdonald, 12th Regiment N. I., who is about to proceed to England on furlough on medical certificate.

MAJOR W. J. HOLT, 2nd Battalion the Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment, obtains his Lieutenant-Colonelcy with little less than 24 years' service by the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Phillips, who proceeded to England last year on 15 months' leave of absence. The majority falls to Captain G. A. Scott, with 19 years' service, passing over for the sixth time the Captain (R. H. Ross), who, it is not expected, will ever get promotion, as he is 47 years of age with 25½ years' service. Captain Ross was for 12 years Adjutant of the 35th Regiment. The Allahabad paper remarks that no warrant can be considered good or justifiable that turns a good soldier out of the service in the prime of life—as in this case.

REPORTS of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending the 11th October are summed up officially in the following "General Remarks":—There has been rain during the week in the Punjab, and scarcely any in the Rajputana and Central India States; but the weather is seasonable, and agricultural prospects are generally satisfactory. In the Central Provinces also there has been little or no rain (except in one district). Kharif crops are being harvested, and rabi sowings are in progress. In the Bombay Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, on the other hand, general and beneficial showers have again fallen, thus maintaining the improvement previously reported in the agricultural prospects of this tract. In the Nizam's territories and in the Mysore State also there has again been a fair rainfall, and prospects are favourably reported on. In Berar the harvest is fair, and rabi sowings have commenced. In Coorg the ragi crop has been reaped, the picking of cardamoms has begun, and coffee is ripening. In the Madras Presidency rain is reported from all districts, harvest operations are in progress, and standing crops are on the whole in good condition. In Bengal the rainfall during the week has done much good. In the eastern districts, however, it has been comparatively slight, and more is wanted in parts. Cultivation for cold weather sowings is progressing. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh fair rain is again reported from the eastern districts, though more continues to be needed in parts for the late kharif and for the rabi sowings.

LAHORE appears to be taking the lead in the matter of general adoption of the telephone. The telegraph authorities there are "very busy putting up poles and wires for the telephones, of which we shall soon have a large number working throughout the station." The Government and the Railway offices, the Bank of Bengal, and a number of private individuals will at once make use of them. We (*Civil and Military Gazette*) believe that many of the officials will have their offices connected—through the central station of course—with their private dwelling houses—an excellent arrangement, as so many persons do the greater part of their office work in their own houses.

SOME very successful experiments in the cultivation of a few of the best species of American maize have been conducted in the Kulu district, by the Reverend M. M. Carleton, who, for some years past, has been living there. Splendid specimens of stalks and cobs of the different descriptions of maize, and a large quantity of seed, have been sent to the Punjab Government and district officers; and the Lieutenant-Governor as a mark of his appreciation of the services of the Reverend Mr. Carleton, and to encourage him in his efforts to improve and increase the food-supply of the province, has given him a grant of Rs. 500.

THE Lahore paper hears from Ferozepore that there is quite a competition going on between the S. P. and D. Railway and the Indus Valley Railway for the grain carriage of that district towards Kurrachee. The State line has, as we intimated lately, established a river service by native boats from Ferozepore to Adamwahan, while the other line retaliates by reducing the rate from Raiwind.

IN the Bengal Police Administration Report for 1880 the Inspector-General writes:—"There are in Behar 31,205 chowkidars, and of these above 90 per cent. are drawn from the classes which commit crime. There are no less than 18,744 Dosadhs amongst the chowkidars, and Dosadhs are the men who chiefly commit crime against property: they are the thieves and burglars of Behar. A Dosadh chowkidar is either a subsidized thief or relative of thieves or burglars; and in this country "set a thief to catch a thief" is not generally applicable until the thief is convicted, when he sometimes betrays his associates to secure remission of sentence. Until we get men amongst the chowkidars who are not of the criminal classes, we shall not do much in the way of stopping crime, which is generally committed by the relatives or the caste friends of the village watchmen. Upon this the Lieutenant-Governor remarks:—"The Inspector-General is no doubt right, and there is much room for improvement in this respect. It can, however, only be gradual. From a time anterior to British rule the village chowkidar has been always taken from amongst these classes, and it will require time and the influence of district officers and the punchayets to induce men of a more respectable class to accept the post. The attention of district officers in Behar will be drawn to the subject." A contemporary thinks that if the reformation of the rural police is left to the softening influence of time, the district magistrate, and his punchayets, it may be expected to come in with the millennium. The institution is rotten to the core, and fit for nothing but complete demolition and reconstruction on a different plan.

THE sickness which has borne so heavily on the Punjab will probably, the Lahore paper fears, be found to have interfered to some extent with the preparations for the Exhibition to be held at Lahore in the cold weather. "But in spite of this untoward and most grievous visitation, the display will fulfil its purpose, of showing pretty completely the actual state of the arts and handicrafts for which the more grievously than any other of the cities of the plain, will be very thoroughly represented. From Delhi, Peshawur, and Multan important contributions are promised, which will include many of those objects which collectors and dealers are most anxious to secure for the English market. Simla has been making a special effort in furniture and cabinet-making, branches of industry which cannot be too warmly supported. But it would be invidious at the present stage to particularise. The loan branch of the Exhibition will contain a considerable number of the purchases made by Mr. Purdon Clarke for the South Kensington Museum, and especially some articles of exceeding rarity and value from Kashmere. Many others are promised, and we may remark that the possessors of objects of oriental design, such as ivory carving, enamel, metal ware, chased, perforated, or engraved, or textiles remarkable for excellence of workmanship, colour, and pattern, would confer a favour on the Committee by lending them for exhibition."

THE following is a fair specimen of the *Pioneer's* funny vein:—"If the Liberal Government should stay in office, the next Viceroy of India will, people say, be supplied by Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke. No Governor-General in the flesh and blood can be relied upon by a Secretary of State like Lord Hartington to perform automatic functions with sufficiently satisfactory certitude. Psycho, the mechanical cornet-player, and Mr. Pepper's ghost will be appointed to the Council.

THE *Englishman* says:—"Some time ago we made a suggestion for the extension of the present money order system by the introduction of a scheme of what may be called telegraphic money orders, that is to say, of a scheme by which the Post-office should undertake to transmit money telegraphically just as is now done for commercial purposes. We believe the idea was taken up by the authorities and some preliminary inquiries were instituted as to the cost, and the measure of sucess, so far as could be foreseen, likely to attend it. The conclusion arrived at was that in the present circumstances of the country the plan did not hold out promise of success. The public, it was argued, we believe, appeared to be quite satisfied with the despatch offered by the postal system, and probably would not avail themselves of the telegraph except in cases, likely to be few and far between, of pressing emergency. We venture to think the postal authorities would be proved in the wrong were the scheme put into practice with carefully arranged facilities to render it popular. The modern public, even in India, in business matters, is like motion, it follows the line of least resistance, and the chances are that if a telegraphic money order system were arranged with conveniences equal to those of the postal system, it would attract public favour, and might perhaps ultimately supersede the tardier method. The working expenses need not, one would suppose, be so very considerable. The telegraph is there and the money order department of the Post-office. No new machinery, one would imagine, would at first be needed, whereas if the business grew, it would, like the present system, pay for the charge of its maintenance."

THE following addition to Rule VI of the rules for the examination of junior civil servants in oriental languages has received the sanction of the Governor-General in Council:—"Civil servants may be permitted to attend the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified in this rule, but no reward will be granted to them if they pass; and their leave must be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense must, under any circumstances, be caused to the State. In such cases it will be within the competence of Local Governments to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service."

THE recently-launched P. & O. steamer Clyde made the passage from Greenock to Gravesend in the unexampled time of forty-nine hours.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is a tall handsome man, with the massive shoulders which American ladies love to look upon. Remarkably good shoulders, however, always inspire the suspicion of padding, says the *World*, and it is said that critical belles sometimes probe them with a pin during the maddening whirl of the valse. But the new President is a genuine "stalwart," and his muscle, like his character, will bear examination.

THE Reading-room of the British Museum will be opened to readers till seven o'clock on October 1. Siemens's electric light, the same as last year, will be used; and a number of Swan's incandescent lights will be introduced, not only in the small rooms adjoining the Reading-room, but also in the Principal Librarian's office. *Atlas* understands that the entire Electric Light Exhibition as now shown in Paris is to be taken over to the Crystal Palace for exhibition there under the auspices of Mr. Applegarth, C.E.

A TELEGRAM from the *Standard's* Vienna correspondent, dated September 28, states that a scheme has been projected by an Italian engineer, Signor Guscetti, which, it is believed, will help to revive the decaying commerce of Venice. The new line of railway passing through the St. Gothard Tunnel is expected to add largely to the trade between Italy and the countries of Northern and Central Europe, and it is hoped, by help of a new waterway, to secure for the "Queen of the Adriatic" a considerable share of this additional international business. Partly by cutting a new canal and partly by connecting and employing waterways already in existence, including the River Po, the Pavia and Cavour Canals, Lake Maggiore, and the River Ticino, it is designed to establish a direct connection with the town of Magadino, which is on the St. Gothard Railway, and likewise on the Ticino at the head of the Lake Maggiore. The capital for the execution of the scheme has already been secured by Turin bankers. The chief difficulty, if any, will, it is thought, be in constructing a line of steamers suitable for running between Venice and Magadino. Although the distance from the Adriatic port to Magadino is rather greater than that between the latter place and Genoa, yet, if the plan of Signor Guscetti is realised, Venice will have a great advantage over Genoa, as freights to Magadino will only be one-half the cost of carriage between the Mediterranean port and the place in question.

LORD DERBY writes of the Irish Land Act:—"One peculiarity of the legislation of 1881 is also visible in that of 1870. It is probably inevitable, but it is unlucky. The worst landlords fare best under it, the best fare worst. Those who before 1870 utilised the time of distress by clearing their estates, regardless of the suffering inflicted, and turning them into grazing farms, have lost nothing by either Act. Their bargains are made with large tenants, on the principle of contract and under a system of leases; they have therefore nothing to fear from re-valuation, and they are drawing from their land the full commercial rent that it can afford to pay. They have profited by what present legislation would describe as their own wrong. On the other hand the humane landlord, who has foregone his just dues and sacrificed his private means to help his half-starved tenantry through a difficult time, is rewarded by having them made in perpetuity part owners with him of the soil. The real sufferer will be the small needy proprietor, who, pressed himself, is driven to press his tenants in turn; and the landowner who valued his estate chiefly as a trust put into his hands to improve and develope. The former class will be ruined; the latter will find their money thrown away and their occupation gone.

Two prisoners were brought up lately at the Worship-street police-court charged with exchanging sentences of imprisonment by each answering to the other's name. This is not, says *Atlas*, an uncommon thing in India, where, indeed, a native gaoler has been known to allow a prisoner to go out of gaol to get married, and spend his honeymoon in the city, so long as he found a friendly substitute willing to endure incarceration in the meantime.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE following notice appears in the *Gazette of India*:—With reference to G. G. O. No. 121 of 1878, and in conformity with War Office Army Circular of 1881, clause 209, it is notified that the rank of 2nd-Lieutenant in the Volunteer Force in India is abolished from this date.

Officers serving in that rank on this date will be styled lieutenants, but will continue to hold their appointments subject to passing the prescribed examinations under existing regulations.

First appointments to the rank of Subaltern Officer will, in future, form part of the establishment of lieutenants, which will be increased by the previous authorised number of 2nd-lieutenants now added to it.

The tables of establishments in the Volunteer Regulations will be amended accordingly.

WILD ANIMALS AND SNAKES.

THE official returns on the subject of the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes in British India show that the total number of persons killed in the several Provinces has gradually increased from 19,273 in 1870 to 21,000 in 1880. The largest number of deaths occurred in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in which Provinces the deaths during the year under report aggregated 11,359 and 5,284 respectively. In Bengal 10,064 deaths were caused by snake-bite, and 359 persons were killed by tigers; while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 4,732 persons died from snake-bite, and 265 were killed by wolves. The total number of persons killed by wild beasts an venomous snakes during the years 1879 and 1880 was—by wild beasts, in 1879, 2,616; in 1880, 2,845; by venomous snakes, in 1880, 2,840; by venomous snakes in 1879 (exclusive of the deaths in Mysore), 17,266, and in 1880 19,150:—Total, in 1879, 20,156 and, in 1880, 21,991. The returns of the previous year was common to all Provinces except British Burma.

The number of cattle killed increased from 54,830 in 1876 to 55,911 in 1879, and 58,386 in 1880 (exclusive of the figures for Mysore, where the deaths in the previous year amounted to 8,209). The increase compared with 1879 is general to all Provinces, except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Ajmere-Merwara. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the totals for two years are nearly the same, and in the Punjab there was a decrease of about 1,200 in the number of cattle killed.

The total number of wild animals destroyed has fallen year by year from 18,686 in 1876 to 15,641 in 1879 and 14,886 in 1880. As compared with the previous year the falling off was common to all Provinces, except the Central Provinces, Coorg and Berar. The most remarkable decrease occurred under the heading "Other animals" in the Madras Presidency, the figures for 1879 and 1880 having been 2,956 and 139 respectively. The Governor-General in Council expresses a hope that in tracts where wild animals are numerous licenses under Arms Act will be freely given by the local officers. The reports assert that this is the case, but His Excellency remarks, the falling off in the number of wild animals destroyed is unsatisfactory. Endeavours should also be made to induce men belonging to the shikari class to devote themselves specially to the work of destruction in districts which are more than usually infested with wild animals; and local governments are authorised to make special arrangements for the experimental employment of such men who, in some of the present reports, are shown to have done good work.

The number of snakes shown as destroyed was 212,776 as compared with 131,027 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the very large number (177,078) of snakes which were killed in the Bombay Presidency. The total amount of rewards paid for the destruction of snakes was Rs. 11,983 as compared with Rs. 7,663 in the previous year. It is chiefly in towns and villages Government note, that the destruction of snakes is desirable, and for this reason it is satisfactory to observe that so many municipalities are now beginning to offer rewards.

On the whole, the results recorded in the reports for the year under review cannot be regarded as satisfactory, inasmuch as the number of persons and cattle killed has increased in most provinces as compared with the previous year, while this increase has been accompanied by a considerable falling off in the number of wild animals destroyed. The Governor-General in Council has again drawn special attention of local governments and administrations to the subject with a view to stimulating district officers to do all in their power to diminish this grievous but, in great measure, preventible mortality.

THE VICEROY ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE following are extracts from the letter of the Viceroy to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which appears in the last *Gazette of India*:—

I am directed to submit, for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the following remarks, in continuation of paragraph 11 of the Resolution of the Government of India in this Department, No. 3,353, dated the 30th ultimo, on the subject of the further extension of Local Self-Government.

The provincial expenditure which may at the present time be transferred with greatest advantage to local control appears in the accounts under the heads of medical, education, and public works, but the Governor-General of India is anxious that no artificial restriction should be imposed on such transfers; and if, in the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, there should be other items of expenditure under minor departments, miscellaneous or any other heads of the accounts which can without loss of efficiency be transferred to local bodies, the Governor-General in Council will be glad to consider favourably any recommendation to that effect which His Honour may wish to make.

His Excellency in Council specially desires that the case of each minor head of provincial expenditure under education or medical services should be separately considered, and that the reasons for or against transferring it to local management should be distinctly stated. The various heads under minor departments and miscellaneous need not be considered in detail; but the Governor-General in Council will be glad to be favoured with an expression of the views of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as regards any items under these heads which it might *primâ facie* seem practicable to transfer to local management and control, even though it may not be deemed expedient to make the transfer at present. All expenditure now charged as local, but not locally administered, should also be considered in detail, and the reasons stated which render it inexpedient, if the case be so, to transfer it to local control. It should also be considered whether any, and what, further expenditure on sanitation, drainage, water-supply, and public works might now be made local.

4. His Excellency in Council observes that at present the total annual amount spent on police by municipalities in British India amounts to about 27½ lakhs of rupees. The only function which the municipalities discharge in regard to police is the provision of funds for the purpose of meeting the whole, or a portion, of the municipal police force. They practically exercise no control over the police, and cannot, therefore, be expected to take any special interest in the efficiency of the force, or to look with sympathy on a provision of the law which treats them as a machinery for raising taxes to be spent on a department over which they have no control, and in the efficient and economical expenditure of which they have but little direct interest and no immediate responsibility. The Governor-General in Council would, therefore, be glad to see municipal bodies relieved altogether of the charge for police, an equal amount of expenditure on education, medical charity, and, if possible, public works of local interest, being transferred to them with as full control as may be practically expedient over the details of such expenditure.

5. It is not the intention of the Government of India that the proposed transfer of the control of expenditure of a specially local character to local bodies should involve any addition to existing local burdens, and it will therefore be necessary to arrange for the simultaneous transfer of receipts sufficient to meet any net balances of additional expenditure which in any instance may arise. The nature of the receipts to be transferred requires careful consideration. They should, where possible, be of such a character as to afford a reasonable prospect that by careful administration, with all the advantages due to local sympathy, experience and watchfulness, they will so increase as to afford the means of meeting any additional expenditure which may be rendered necessary by the growing wants of each locality. In cases where a larger augmentation may be needed than is yielded by receipts of a specially local character, it may perhaps be found possible to assign to local bodies the receipts from pounds, or a share of assessed taxes collected within the area of their jurisdiction. All receipts connected with any head of expenditure transferred to local control would, of course, be also transferred at the same time. For instance, all fees paid in schools under local control would be treated as local receipts. The Governor-General in Council is anxious, however, in this matter, as in all other questions connected with the proposed system of Local Self-Government, which must to a great extent be decided on considerations of local expediency, to meet, as far as may be possible, the wishes of the local authorities.

6. The practicability of the transfer of items of provincial expenditure to local management and control cannot be profitably considered apart from the question of the local bodies to whom such transfers should be made.

The existing local bodies of greatest importance are the municipalities and district committees, and the Governor-General in Council will be glad if, in any proposals which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor makes, advantage be taken as far as possible of the existence of these bodies, their powers being, where necessary, extended by means of legislation.

In the case of municipalities, all provinces in British India are now provided with legislative enactments sufficient for their constitution and working. But these enactments are, in some, of a much more elementary and incomplete character than in others, and it may be advantageous, while providing for any changes necessarily entailed by the transfers of receipts and charges now contemplated, for each province to review all contemporary Indian legislation on the subject, and consider what improvements of a general nature are desirable.

7. With reference to district committees, I am desired to state that His Excellency in Council is disposed *primâ facie* to consider the most desirable and effective policy to be that of concentrating all the local administration, other than that embraced by municipalities, in the hands of one committee for each district, having ancillary subordinate subcommittees, for each tahsil or sub-division (as the case may be). Of the former the Magistrate and Collector would be President, of the latter the Assistant or Deputy in charge of the sub-division would be Chairman, and in each case the local body should comprise persons not in the service of Government, and elected or nominated, as may seem best, in a proportion not less than from one-half to two-thirds. In districts where more than one committee now exists for different objects the possibility of their amalgamation should be considered; where no such committees have yet been formed their constitution is evidently desirable.

9. In view of one or other of the purposes which have been alluded to in the preceding paragraphs, it appears probable that in most provinces, though perhaps not in all, legislation will be necessary; and I am therefore to request that, should this be so in the case of Bengal, the general outline of the nature of the legislation by which it is proposed to effect the necessary changes may be stated in your reply. Special attention will be required in settling the relations between the various local bodies and the officers of the general administration, and in providing for a certain measure of control and inspection on the part of the Government. It would be hopeless to expect any real development of self-government, if local bodies were subject to check and interference in matters of detail; and the respective powers of Government and of the various local bodies should be clearly and distinctly defined by statue, so that there may be as little risk of friction and misunderstanding as possible. Within the limits to be laid down in each case, however, the Governor-General in Council is anxious that the fullest possible liberty of action should be given to local bodies.

Then follow remarks applicable to the several presidencies.

The following is an extract from a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Financial Department, dated 10th October, 1881.*

10. The preceding remarks are more or less of general application. In the case of Bombay the distinctive features would appear to be as follows:—

(a) That the mofussil municipal organisation is complete, and the municipal law the best, perhaps, in India, but that municipalities are saddled with more than five lakhs of rupees, of police charges, while their expenditure on education and sanitary establishments does not much exceed 2½ lakhs of rupees.

(b) That local fund committees, with taluka sub-committees, already exist in all districts for the administration of all the funds embraced under Bombay Acts V of 1865 and VII of 1869, and are in good working order.

(c) That more than half the total expenditure on education is now met from local funds, but that the educational expenditure which is locally controlled may, perhaps, admit of still further increase.

(d) That only a small portion of the total medical expenditure is local, and that it seems possible to transfer a large portion of the provincial medical expenditure, especially under the heads of vaccination and sanitation and hospitals and dispensaries.

(e) That the details of the provincial and local expenditure on public works in 1881-82 amounts to Rs. 23,20,000, of which Rs. 21,20,000 are roads; the latter amount, however, nearly the whole is expended through the Public Works Department.

11. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will no doubt bear in consideration the question of entrusting to the control and management of the local fund committees a larger portion of the present provincial expenditure subject to such provincial supervision as may be deemed necessary, and the Government of India would be glad if it were found possible to relieve municipalities altogether from the charge which they now bear on account of police, some more appropriate educational, sanitary or other burden being substituted.

12. In conclusion, I am to add that the Government of India is confident that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor fully appreciates the importance of the question now under Local Government; that the proposals now put forward will receive the most careful consideration from the Government of Bengal; and that no efforts will be spared to secure the success of a scheme which will relieve the provincial authorities from some portion of the ever-growing details of the work of administration, will tend to reconcile the public to the burden of local taxation, and will lead to the more extended employment of the natives of India in the administration of public affairs, while conferring on them higher powers of control over all expenditure on objects of local importance.

The discussion and settlement of the details of the measures to which this communication refers will impose a considerable burden on the Local Government and its officers, but the Governor-General in Council is deeply impressed with the importance of allowing no delay, that can possibly be avoided, to occur in their introduction, that he trusts that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will find himself in a position to report on the whole question in sufficient time to permit of the necessary arrangements being made before the close of the current financial year.

* Paragraphs 1–9 correspond *mutatis mutandis* with the paragraphs bearing the same number in the above letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

THE following resolution by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce is published in the *Gazette of India*.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the supply of stores for the public service in India:—

Financial Resolution No. 3574, dated 3rd November 1880.
,, ,, ,, 933, ,, 10th June 1881.
Accounts Abstract, June 1879, Nos. 1021 to 1023.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 30is, dated 21st September, 1881, forwarding an indent upon the Secretary of State for clothing materials required for the Punjab Police Force.

RESOLUTION.—In his despatch No. 418, dated 13th December, 1877, the Secretary of State directed that materials for the clothing of the police should be procured locally. Subsequently, in April, 1879, the Government of the Punjab represented that suitable materials for police clothing could not be so procured, and therefore requested permission to continue the practice of sending home indents for them. This was sanctioned in May, 1879. The rules then in force regarding the supply of stores allowed the purchase of European articles either in the local market, or direct from the manufacturers in England. Those rules have since been modified; and by Resolution No. 953, dated 10th June, 1881, the Government of India declared its policy that, wherever practicable, articles of Indian manufacture shall be substituted for imported goods, and that in cases in which this is impracticable, European stores shall be obtained only through the Secretary of State and through no other agency.

The Government of the Punjab has now submitted for transmission to England an indent for clothing materials required for the Provincial Police Force. The Government of India has reason to believe from the information now before it that the Indian woollen mills will be able to supply all but the finest cloths demanded in the indent.

The Governor-General in Council accordingly requests that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will cause careful enquiries to be instituted as to how far it may be possible to procure articles of Indian origin for the clothing of the Punjab police. In this view the indents are returned for revision.

The Government of India expects the heads of departments to take special pains to carry out the policy declared in the resolutions cited above, and hopes that the local governments will insist that they shall do so. The local governments should pass no indent for stores upon the Secretary of State without satisfying themselves in each case that the articles entered in the indent cannot be procured of Indian manufacture at a price not higher than that of imported goods of the same class.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18TH OCTOBER, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	29·865
Temperature of the Air	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	831
Extent of cloudy sky the whole sky clouded = 9	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read as 6 p. m.)	84·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m)	74·0
General Direction of Wind*	NNE, NE, NW NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	238

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Penny-reading, Cathedral High School, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 18th:—Arrow (s), from Jamnuggur. Yesterday:—Africa (s), Calcutta; Colaba (s), Tellicherry.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Speke Hall (s), to Liverpool; Clan Ranald (s), Kurrachee; Arrow (s), Jamnuggur; Chanda (s), Coast and Calcutta; Laleham (s), Havre.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rohilla entered, and the Speke Hall left, the dock yesterday.

QUARANTINE AT GOA.—We are informed that the quarantine of 24 hours at Goa to which passengers from Bombay were subjected has been removed.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the second Presidency Magistrate, resumed charge of his office from Mr. P. Ryan yesterday; and Mr. Ryan relieved Mr. R. S. Jayaker.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Rahimuth, woman, aged thirty-five years, was admitted to the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday last, suffering from the effects of opium which, it is said, she had taken in consequence of a quarrel with her husband.

A STRANGE BIRTH.—A woman gave birth at Taligaum (Goa) to a child whose appearance in front was that of a human being, but the rest of the body bore a great resemblance to that of an ox, having two horns on the head. After receiving baptism, the child died the next day.

A BOY MISSING.—Dwarkapursad Shivdyal, a Purdasee boy, aged twelve years, was reported to the police on Tuesday last as missing from his house since 8 o'clock that morning. The boy, it appears, told his father, who lives in the Dyer's-chawl, near Dadur, that he was going out; and he has not since been seen or heard of by his friends. The boy had on his person when last seen a gold bead ornament.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Queen's-road, on the body of Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy, aged sixty-four years. Deceased had been unemployed for the last twenty years, and was supported by his son, who is now in China. He had been suffering from gout and pains in the chest. He was found lying dead in his bed. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Coombarwada, on the body of Abdoola Shaba, aged thirty-five years, a stone-mason, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained on the 14th instant in a quarry belonging to Bomonjee Wadia, at Sewree. He was accidentally struck on the head by a stone discharged from a blast while he was at work in the quarry. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE APPEAL AGAINST THE HORSE-TAX.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C.P. Cooper, the appeal of Lieutenant Carnegy, (Royal Artillery) against the Municipal Commissioner for having levied a tax of Rs. 7-8 on his pony, which appellant said he had been using in the public service, was heard. The magistrate decided that under section 104 of the Municipal Act the appellant could not be exempted from paying the tax. Lieutenant Carnegy was thereupon required to pay the amount of the tax levied by the Municipality on his pony.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Krishna Bal Krishna, a Hindu mendicant, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with being a dangerous character and with having no ostensible means of subsistence. The native police constable who was in charge of the case said that the prisoner had been some time ago charged, with four others, with having murdered a man at Sawuntwaree, but he was discharged on account of a pardon being granted him by Government on his turning "Queen's evidence" in that case. The magistrate said that any person pardoned under section 347 of the Criminal Procedure Code could not be treated as a dangerous character under section 213 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act IV. of 1877. The prisoner was thereupon discharged.

THEFT AT THE ALLIANCE MILLS.—On Tuesday evening last a Mahomedan of the weaver caste named Ismael Baboo was arrested by a policeman doing duty on the Gowalia Tank-road, whilst he was carrying a quantity of silk-thread tied up in a cloth. On being questioned the prisoner said that he had purchased the thread from a shopkeeper. The policeman asked the man to take him to the shopkeeper. The shopkeeper to whom he was taken by the prisoner denied having sold any silk-thread to him. Ismael Baboo was then taken to Inspector Beckett, to whom he made a statement to the effect that he got the silk-thread from a woman named Jahinah, who lived with her husband, Ibrahim Jehangeer, at Canmatteepoora. The police officer at once ordered a search to be made in the house of Jahinah, where a large quantity of silk-thread was found. The woman subsequently, upon further inquiry, admitted that she had stolen the property from the Alliance Mill, where she had been at work for the past four months, and had occasionally concealed a quantity of silk-thread while leaving the mill, and conveyed it to her house with the knowledge of her husband, Ismael Baboo, and also one Kalloo Ramdeen, who are all weavers by caste, and who assisted her in the disposal of the stolen property. These persons were taken into custody, and were yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court.—Jahinah with stealing a quantity of silk thread, valued at Rs. 100, the property of the Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company's Mills at Tardeo; and prisoners Ibrahim Jehangeer, Ismael Baboo, and Kulloo Ramdeen with dishonestly receiving and assisting in the disposal of the property, knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 admitted the truth of the complaint, but prisoners Nos. 3 and 4 pleaded not guilty and claimed to be tried. The case was postponed for hearing to this day (Thursday).

THE ELM DISASTER FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly acknowledge receipt in your columns of the following amounts which have further been subscribed to the "Elm Disaster Fund

are virtues which bring their own reward; and Irishmen, to speak plainly, are not likely to thank us for a gift which was only conferred because it could not be safely withheld.

Nor must it be forgotten that the sacrifice made by the English people has not been of a costly description. There may be some advance from the Imperial Treasury; but these will be practically unfelt as a burden. Except the very few Englishmen who own estates in Ireland, no one on this side the Channel will or can lose anything by the legislation of 1881. If Lord Carlingford is right, even these landowners will lose little; but it is certain that their fate does not deeply interest English constituencies. If matters go well, England gains by the settlement of a troublesome and discreditable quarrel, and by the renewed possibility of transacting English business. If they go badly, we are where we were; the sufferers are only one class of Irishmen who have been given over to the tender mercies of their fellow-countrymen.

As between nation and nation, what is their in this to call out enthusiastic affection?

And unluckily the present is not an isolated instance. In the history of English relations with Ireland it has always been the same. By an unfortunate fatality, every concession made to the weaker State has been made under pressure. Take as a sample the creation of the almost wholly independent Irish Parliament in 1780—82. Was that a spontaneous gift? Notoriously it was the reverse. English resources were exhausted by the unsuccessful war with America; the Irish volunteers mustered stronger than any force which could have been brought together at short notice to oppose them; the alternative was to yield to the Irish demands or to engage in a sanguinary civil war, exactly resembling that which had ended so disastrously on the other side the Atlantic; and the decision taken, probably a wise one, was to let Ireland have her own way. Not very dissimilar was the history of Catholic emancipation, except that at that date it was a humane and rational aversion to civil war, not actual disability to carry it on, which determined the issue. Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Wellington did not rest their cause on the alleged justice of the Catholic claims. They could not well do so, having for many years opposed these claims as unfounded. But they could and did say that the mischief of yielding to them was less than the mischief of having to put down an Irish insurrection. The same argument that had prevailed in 1782 prevailed in 1828—29.

A third example of the same mode of procedure is in the memory of everybody. The Fenian movement agitated Ireland from 1864 to 1867, producing among other results the Clerkenwell explosion. Mr. Gladstone's statement as to the effect of this and similar attempts on the public mind of England though too significant to be ignored, is too familiar to be repeated. I have often heard that speech censured as unwise; to me it has always seemed a gain that the exact and naked truth should be spoken, though at the cost of some unpleasant criticism. A few desperate men, applauded by the whole body of the Irish people for their daring, showed England what Irish feeling really was; made plain to us the depth of a discontent whose existence we had scarcely suspected; and the rest followed of course. Few persons will now regret the disendowment of the Irish Church, or the passing of the Land Act of 1870; but it is regrettable that for the third time in less than a century agitation accompanied with violence should have been shown to be the most effective instrument for redressing whatever Irishmen may be pleased to consider their wrongs.

That history has repeated itself requires no proof. Who dreamed of a new and more stringent Land Act three, or even two, years ago? It was not, as the Duke of Argyll has more than once told us, any part of the original programme of the present Government. But for the Land League and its work, who would have proposed it, and what supporters would it have found? On its own merits, as a question of abstract justice, it may be doubted whether it would have had the approval of one quarter of the present House of Commons.

This conclusion, then, seems to follow from what has been said: agitation not confined to legal means, but in every case accompanied by acts and demonstrations showing intentional disregard of law, have gained for Ireland, first, her shortlived and still regretted legislative independence; next, Catholic emancipation; thirdly, the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of the minority; lastly, the practical conversion of Irish landowners into rent-chargers, and the transfer of possessory rights over the soil, in a large measure at least, to the tenants. Why are we to suppose the Irish so different from the rest of mankind as to be anxious to leave off playing a game at which they have invariably been winners? They will reason, and they will be justified in reasoning, from the past to the future; they will assume that the tactics which have succeeded hitherto will succeed again: and we have no right to expect that the organised agitation of the last two years will collapse, unless on the supposition that the agitators, or those whom they influence, have got all that they want.

I do not wish to lay stress on an argument which may seem invidious; but it is impossible altogether to ignore the fact that the peculiar misfortune of Ireland is now accompanied with violence—does not seem to be confined to Irish or English soil. In New York, in California, in every part of the American Union where Irish settlers are congregated in masses, the same tendency appears. The quarrel with the negroes as competitors in the same kind of work; they are foremost in the movement for driving out the industrious and harmless Chinese; they have headed a semi-socialist movement in California; and in New York they have backed up the most corrupt clique of officials that ever plundered a city under pretence of administering its affairs. Yet neither law nor opinion in America are unjust to them, nor can they plead any special grievances. I am not concerned to ask how far this unfortunate propensity may be due to an inherited custom of regarding and treating Government as an enemy. All I contend for is, that if it have never existed, it can scarcely be expected to die out in Ireland itself consequentially on the removal of a single grievance.

I hold that even if the land question stood by itself, unconnected with any controversy of a more distinctly political character, it would be idle to look for an early cessation of the reign of violence. But it is impossible to treat the land question as it affects Ireland without reference to the larger aims avowedly kept in view by those who have been most active in stirring it. No one who habitually, or even occasionally, reads the Irish newspapers can long retain the notion that economical or philanthropic considerations are foremost in the minds of the Land Leaguers and their friends. The leading idea throughout is that of nationality—Ireland for the Irish. Landlords are denounced as oppressors and landlordism as robbery; but their real offence is that they are regarded as part of the English garrison, as supporters of the English connection, as men reconciled to, and acquiescing in, the system by which Irish affairs are dealt with at Westminster and not at Dublin. It is not necessary to recall Mr. Parnell's memorable words uttered last winter; and Mr. Parnell is by no means addicted to hasty or careless utterances. That his object and that of his supporters is to get rid of landlords we all know and understand; but it is not, I think, so clearly understood in England that their removal out of the way is a means only, not an end. No doubt the Home Rule movement is not co-extensive with the Land League. No doubt many of the farmers care a great deal for their holdings and very little for politics. But the active and zealous among them, we may be quite sure, will not rest content with judicially settled rents and modified fixity of tenure. Nor will these benefits influence the attitude of those who do not share in them—the landless working class, and the population not employed in agriculture. The state of public opinion in any country is a matter on which assertion is easy, proof impossible; yet when I state my belief that the desire for Home Rule is universal among the poorer classes of Ireland (Protestants excepted), and a plebiscite of the whole population, if taken, would be carried in its favour by three or four to one, I am expressing an opinion not now formed for the first time, founded on long and interested observation of Irish politics, and which is to some degree capable of being supported by evidence. We cannot know the opinion of masses of men directly; we cannot ask them individually what they think. But we can ascertain what they are supposed to think by those who habitually appeal to them, and whose considerable abilities are directed to find out what they like. Public speaking and journalism, the platform and the press, must in the main accurately represent the ideas of the audiences and readers respectively addressed by each. And I would put the matter to this test: Has any orator, addressing a popular constituency outside Ulster, said a good word for the English Parliament or the English connection, even when it was clear that the majority of the House of Commons desired to meet the wishes of the Irish people, and when nearly every day of the session was occupied with Irish business? And is there any newspaper largely circulated among the masses—Ulster again being excepted—which has ever undertaken to defend the Union, or which has not at least acquiesced in the movement for Home Rule? There may be such, for a negative is impossible to prove, but I have never met with or heard of them. As a rule the most violent denunciations of England and English power are the most popular; and all opinion that contrives to make itself heard tends in one direction. I cannot believe that the Irish, or any other people, habitually buy and read only journals whose ideas they disapprove, or listen to speakers whose objects they condemn. Further, in many conversations with Irish landowners and politicians, I have always found complete agreement between Conservative and Liberal on one point that as the last dissolution materially increased the strength of the Home Rule party, so another appeal to the constituencies would act in the same direction; and that among Home Rulers themselves (for the term is a vague one) the most ardent, the most uncompromising, the most truly national would have the advantage over rival candidates of the same colour. It is possible, no doubt in a matter of opinion, that all to whom I have chanced to speak may be equally misinformed and mistaken; but to the absolute accordance of their predictions I can bear witness.

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9, Hummum Street, Bombay, Oct. 1, 1881.

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A KIND of stone, useful, capable of being used in foundaries and factories in the place of ENGLISH FIRE-BRICKS, has been discovered in the Jheend state, and will be, after being prepared and dressed, supplied to purchasers at the rate of Rs. 30 per hundred bricks, and no commission will be allowed. Any one wishing to purchase the above stated terms is requested to apply to His Highness the Maharaja of Jheend, at Sangroor. After receipt of application, within one month's time from that date, 2,000 bricks can be supplied, and so at the rate of 2,000 bricks a month, whatever their size and shape may be, according to the instructions sent. Bricks from one inch to three inches thick, and from one inch to six inches wide, and to one foot in length, can be supplied. Whatever instructions and orders the purchaser may give as to the sort of bricks required will be strictly carried out. The bricks will be brought free of charge to Rewari, a station on the Rajpootana State Railway, and from thence will be carried at the purchaser's risk and expense to site, and so for these bricks should be made in advance, and failing this the security of some respectable firm or of a bank must be given. Some particulars as to a trial of large number of these new bricks used for lining a furnace at Sangroor, are herewith given. Diameter of furnace was three feet, its depth was nine feet, and nearly eight feet, and the lining of bricks six inches thick, and one hundred and seventy-five maunds of iron at a time were melted in it; three hundred and thirty of these new bricks, one foot in length, three-and-a-half inches thick and 5 inches wide, and four seers pucca in weight, were used in the furnace, and also ten maunds and-a-half of English fire-clay. The furnace thus prepared was used six times straight off for melting iron of the full amount each time, without any repair or renewal of bricks being required whatever, and for four more times, in addition the only slight repairs required each of these four times, being six of these bricks and twenty seers of fire-clay. In a word, the furnace thus prepared in ten bouts melted seventeen hundred and fifty maunds of iron, and it is evident from this trial that these new bricks far surpass the English fire bricks in every way, as intending purchasers may easily discover for themselves, by comparing the time their own bricks last with that of the time given for these new bricks in the trial related above, and they should take into account that by the discovery of these new bricks the heavy cost of exportation from England will be entirely avoided.

SHUMBHOONATH,
Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Jheend.
Sangroor, the 5th January, 1881. 1148i—6

Letter 2,001, dated 26th March, 1881.
From Major MACKENZIE, R. A.,
Superintendent, Gun-carriage Factory, Futtehgurh.
To BABOO SHUMBHOONATH,
Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Jheend.

SIR,—The samples of your stone bricks sent have given promise of success. Please send the quantity of the bricks as per list. (1380 and 1).

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To BABOO SHUMBHOONATH,
Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Jheend.
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SIR,—Your letter of the 12th instant quoting rates for fire bricks, I shall be obliged by your putting the work in hand (of 2,400 bricks) as per samples sent in tracing, and beg to remind you that you are dealing with a guaranteed Railway Company, and I am therefore unable to advance any money. Your account will be paid through the auditor of this Company when received and found correct. Please submit your bill on the enclosed form.

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